dential Battles-The Incidents and Chances of High Politics in the United States How the Original Idea of Unpledged Electors Gave John Adams the Presidency by Three Votes-The Jefferson-Burr Contest in the House-A Letter That Defeated Scott in 1840-Polk the First "Dark Horse" to Run-Queer Accidents and Their Results.

The Republicans of the country will this rear hold their third National Convention in Philadelphia to nominate candidates for Presdent and Vice-President. The first National Convention of that party was held in Philaselphia Musical Fund Hall on the 17th of June. 1866, and nominated Fremont and Dayton as their national ticket; and the second Republican National Convention held in Philadelphia was in the Academy of Music on the 5th of June, 1872, when Grant and Wilson were nominated. The Whigs held a National Convention in the Chinese Museum, now the Continental Hotel, on the 7th of June, 1848, and nominated Taylor and Fillmore, and the first National Convention ever held by any party was held in Philadelphia by the Anti-Masons, in September, 1830, more than two years before the Presidential election of 1832. It adjourned, however, without making a nomination, and met in Baltimore one year later, when William Wirt was nominated for President and Amos Ellmaker for Vice-Presilent. The Democrats have never held a National Convention in Philadelphia.

Few of even the more intelligent students of our political history have any just conception of the many narrow accidents and incidents which have happened to win or lose men the Presidential office. The position that is now regarded as the highest civil trust in the world has at times been controlled by accident or incident apparently little more grave than the drawing of lots or the tossing of a coin, and in quite a number of our Presidential contests the successful candidate was a "dark horse," or

what in politics is called an "accident." In 1706 Thomas Jefferson lost the Presidency and John Adams gained it by three votes in the Electoral College. Which of the two had the larger popular vote cannot be ascertained. as there is no record of it. but a change of two votes in the Electoral College would have made Jefferson President over Adams. It is worthy of note that if Presidential electors had been chosen as they are now, with distinct obligations to sustain the majority vote of the State, Adams would have been defeated and Jefferson

Adams was elected President over Jefferson in the Electoral College by the vote of 71 to 68 Adams from States where the popular majority was for Jefferson. The electoral vote of Pennhat of Virginia was 20 for Jefferson and 1 for Carres: that of North Carolina was 11 for Jefferson and 1 for Adams. In all of those States electors were elected by popular vote and the majority was in favor of Jefferson, but the electors were chosen in accord with the original conception of an Electoral College, that should be composed of intelligent and dispassionate men, who would exercise the soundest an elector undertake to exercise such independent judgment in the presentdayand vote for a candidate who had not received the popular vote of the State he would be universally execrated, but it was just this independent exercise of judgment of three electors in Pennsylvania, Virgina and North Carolina that gave dams the Presidency over Jefferson. The fact that one Virginia elector voted against efferson in disregard of the popular vote of the State does not seem to have excited any popular reprobation, as the theory in that day free to vote according to the dictates of their own conscience. Thus John Adams obtained the Presidency in 1796 by three electors voting inst the popular expressions of their respective States, when the vote of two of them would have made Jefferson President.

There is not a general understanding of the parrow escape Jefferson made in gaining the Presidency over Burr in the contest of 1800-1801. It was unpardonable on the part of Burr to make a contest against Jefferson, be-College, and it was an unpardonable blunder not to have one or more of the electors chosen to make Jefferson President drop Burr, as even if one had done so it would have made Jefferson President. But party lines were drawn very sharply in that campaign and all of the electors evidently felt bound to vote for Jefferson and Burr, as in choosing a Vice-President

they were compelled to vote for two candidates for President, and the one receiving the largest vote became President and the one receiving the second largest vote became Vice-President.

But for the aggressive hostfility of Alexander Hamilton to Aaron Burr the chances are quite even that Burr would have been chosen President over Jefferson in the House in the great battle of 1801. For seven days the vote between Jefferson and Burr was precisely the same, eight States voting for Jefferson, six for Burr and two blank, the vote of nine States being necessary to an election. Hamilton aggressively opposed the movement generally organized among the Federalists to make Burr Fresident over Jefferson and Burr the because they wanted to defent Jefferson as thought of the opposition to Federal authority. Hamilton enrestly and very persistently urged the Federalists of the House not to elect Burr and that hostfility of Hamilton made Burr his implacable enemy, and doubtless was the primary cause of the duel between Burr and Hamilton.

During the seven days' balloting between Jefferson and Burr the latter received the vote of six States, with Vermont and Maryland divided. The change of a single vote in the Vermont delegation in the House would have given the vote of that State to Burr, making the number necessary to his son by the House in 1801 is generally readed as an inevitable result, in point of feat but for the earnest intervention of Alexander Hamilton, the leader of the Federalists, Burr would most likely have been made President instead of Jefferson.

There were no complications whatever in the contest for Jefferson's reelection, and in the election and reelection of both Madison and Monroe, but in the memorable battle of 1824 between Jackson, Adams, Crawford and Clay, in which there was no choice in the Electoral College, the accident or incident that gave to Adams and Clay by which Clay should have precident on the Heaven the Heaven of the support of the support of the proposition of the contest in the House, and

in the New York Legislature awarding a di-vision of the electors between Crawford, Adams and Clay.

The Jackson-Adams contest of 1828, the Jack-son-Clay contest of 1832, and the Van Buren-Har-rison contest of 1836 present no incidents re-lating to the choice of President worthy of

note. But I find a controlling incident in the choice of the Whig candidate for President at the Harrisburg convention, in December. 1889, that nominated Gen. William Henry Harrison for Presidents. Three names were presented to that convention, viz.: Heary Chief of Presidents of Nentucky, William Henry Harrison of Ohio and Winfield Scott of Virginia. All of them were natives of Virginia. All of them were natives of Virginia and the pride of Virginia, then the Mother of Presidents. Would have been inspired in the support of either of them. Clay was unavailable because he were high Masons. The convention devotes he were the opposing elements to Van Buren had high Mason and a very large proportion of the opposing elements to Van Buren were days to private conferences between the committees from each delegation to agree upon a candidate. And the Virginia delegation were the committees from each delegation to agree upon a candidate, and the Virginia delegation of Scott should be the candidate. Findedeux levens, who was the immediate representation of Scott should be the candidate. Findedeux levens, who was the immediate representation were elected, and he decided the First of the Anti-Stevens would be in the Cabinet if Harrison delegation to support Harrison and the leader of the Anti-Stevens would be in the Cabinet if Harrison were elected, and he decided the First of the Mother of Chay, but he cordulally accepted Harrison as the candidate, and was unanimously nominated for Vice-President. But for the Scott letter surreptitiously communicated to the Virginia delegation, it is quite doubtful whether Harrison as the candidate, and was unanimously nominated for Vice-President contest of 1844 is full of controlling incidents or accidents in politics. Van Buren was the choice of the Democratic party for renomination, and a decided majority of the delegates were either instructed or publicly piedged to his support. They could have nominated him by defeating the two-thirds rule, but it was adopted obviously because a port

row other incidents in the use of subjucts were seally. The death of Mr. Muhienberg, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, soon after the campaign was gotten fairly under way, sayed the Democratic fairly under way, sayed the Democratic fairly under way and the pennedral fairly under way and the pennedral fairly under the control of the pennedral fairly and as he had run independently against a Democratic candidate for Governor interpretation of the pennedral fairly the p

The Cleveland-Blaine contest of 1884 was rich in political accidents and incidents. The nominations of Blaine and Cleveland were entirely logical and accomplished without any extraordinary political management. Blaine had stumped the country from New England to the west of the Father of Waters and returned to New York on his way home a few days before the election with his battle apparently won. If he had gone through New York to his home in Augusta and remained there in quiet until election day he would have been chosen President of the United States over Cleveland. He was not responsible for the Conkling defection in Oneida county, where a change of 2,000 was made against him, but his dining with Jay Gould and his meeting with a committee of ministers that brought about the fatal Burchard incident cost him many more than the 600 votes which would have changed the result of New York and made him President.

The renomination of Cleveland by the Democrats and the nomination of Harrison by the Republicans came in the natural order of political events. It was a context of unusual dignity and earnestness, but while Cleveland carried nearly 100,000 popular majority he lost his election by the defection of Tammany in New York city. Cleveland lost his own State, that would have given him the Presidency, by a majority of 14,373, and Gov. Hill, who was on the same ticket, was reelected Governor by a majority of 19,171.

Few know how narrowly Cleveland escaped defeat in the Democratic convention of 1892. The convention was hostile to Cleveland, but the overwhelming Democratic sentiment of the country compelled leaders to bow to him. It was the most desperate battle ever made in a National Convention was hostile delegation from his own State. The ballot was not reached until more than half the night of the third day of the convention had been exhausted in angry disputation, and Cleveland received but a small fraction in excess of the necessary two-thirds vote. Had he failed on that ballot his nomination of MeKinley was ac

From the Columbus State Journal.

Abraham Lincoln came to Columbus on Sept. 16, 1850, and spoke from the east terrace of the State House. He was announced, as the "Hon, Abraham Lincoln of Illinois," and came to Columbus under the auspices of the Young Men's Republican Club, better known as the "Wide Awakes." This was his first speech in Ohio. He spoke in the forenoon to a large audience, and the late Hon. George M. Parsons was chairman of the meeting. That evening he was escorted to the market house on Town street, by a committee consisting of the Hon. E. L. Taylor, Sr., Charles Scarlett, Gen. James M. Comley and Charley Wing, and he spoke for a second time. Mr. Lincoln stopped at the old Neil House, and when the committee met him there to take him to the market house meeting they had a carriage at the door. "Oh, let's walk boys," and he started out with Taylor at his side, the great Republican leader covering about five feet in each step. Every one of the party was well winded except Lincoln when they reached the speaking place.

posed to him, was regarded by Lincoln larger was more than despited and within a forward of the decide of the service of the decide of early times have a few and the service of the decide of early times to be a coming direct with a design of the active was the service of the decide of early times to be a coming direct with the decide of the content was commended by the service of the content was compared by the three of the content was that twee the content of the content was the content of the content was made President by a series of the content was made president by a series of the content was made president by a series of the content was made president by a series of the content was made president by a series of the content was made president by a series of the content was made president by a series of the content was made president by a series of the content was made president by a series of the content was the content of the content was made president by a series of the content was the content of the content of the content was the content of the content of the content was the content of the content of the content was the content of the conten

choking the Trollicotory to death with a commutation ticket sever feet long, and set on foot
a movement for a church sociable to raise
capital for an omnibus line to Fort Lee. Undying featry to the cause was sworm and the
militant Coytesville contingent went forth
into the night bursting with valorous determintion and are regarded by the ploused with the conting the sever to the present every morning has seen long lines of Coytesvillagers sturdily tramping to Fort Lee villagers and storping
to hoot the speeding cars of the Trollicotopus
as they pass by empty or occupied by an occasional wanderer from other parts of the earth,
accursionist, or broken-down wheelman. Noalone does the male population eschew the cars,
severy girl committer in the hamlet does that
provide the control of the control of the conpass the pass of the control of the conpass of the control of the control of the conpass of the control of the control of the conpass of the control of the control of the conpass of the control of the conpass of the control of the control of the conpass of the control of the control of the conpass of the conpa

The group moved away as from some contaminating presence.

"Say. Susie." said the unfortunate youth, walking after and forgetting, in his perturbation, to limp, are you going to choir rehearsal to-morrow avaning."

to-morrow evening.
Susie pisked out the exact zenith and made an accurate point at it with her nose.
"Yes, I am," said she. "I'm going with a friend." There was a deadly emphasis on he last two words. Charley looked helplessly at the reporter "Don't a girl beat the dickens!" he plain-

Charley looked helplessly at the reporter for sympathy.

"Don't a girl beat the dickens!" he plaintively mourned.

Necessity for a reply was obviated by the greater necessity of catching the car which was just starting on its return trip and the reporter made a flying trip of it amidst the hoots and jeers of the juvenile population, not to mention a well-meant but ill-directed turnip which smashed with unpleasant suggestiveness of having seen its best days, against a tree trunk. On the car there were only two other passengers from Coytesville. More got on at points further down the road. The conductor admitted that patronage had fallen off greatly but said that the line would still continue to run at the old rates so far as he had heard. On the down trip there were various signs of the Trollicotopus's unpopularity. Between Coytesville and the Fort Lee road crossing two small boys almost gave the motorman heart disease by making a bluff to throw a log in front of the car.

At Palisade Park a group of children in a meadow hooted shrilly. At Hudson Heights a stout woman with a baby in her arms told the conductor that he ought to be ashamed of himself. At Overlook two workmen loudly hoped that the car would roll over the cliff and kill all its occupants. But it was at Grantwood that the worst blow was received. Over a fence adjoining the railroad track leaned a daughter of the country. Her plump and shapely arms, deep tinted by the sun, rested on top of the fence and her round chin pressed down on them. She had big brown eyes, a saucily tip-tilted nose and lips as red as cherries. The motorman gazed on her with deep admiration. The red lips opened; she stuck out a tongue like a radish and waggled it in scorn and derision and contumely at the milion of the Trollicotopus. He sighed deeply and collected five cents more fare all around.

THE SURPRISE AT SANNA'S POST. Brilliant Blow Struck at the British by Gen

graphic account of the surprise of the British force at Sanna's post, near the Bloemfontein waterworks, on March 31, is given by a Boer correspondent who was with Gen. De Wet's force on that occasion. The conception and execution of the operation, which described with great simplicity and clearness stamps Gen. De Wet as an brilliant officer and strategist, and unless his career is cut short the chances of the war, he seems destined to take high rank as a partisan leader.

When the British column of some 2,500 men belonging to Gen. French's division occupied l'haba N'Chu, Gen. De Wet was with his force near Brandport. On learning the strength of the British he started with the commando under Commandants Piet and Christian De Wet and Andries Cronje in the direction of Thaba N'Chu, the total force not exceeding 1,600 men. On March 30 they were in laager at Marai's farm, about fifteen miles southeast of Brandport, when word was received that the British had struck camp at Thaba N'Chu, and were preparing to retire on Bloemfontein. It was afterward learned that they had heard of the presence of Gen. Olivier east of Thaba N'Chu and feared an attack from that quarter. Gen. De Wet immediately decided to strike at the retreating column, and selected the valley in which the Bloemfontein waterworks are situated as the point of attack. Orders were given on the same afternoon, March 30, for a forced march during the night, and the start was made at 7 o'clock in the evening. Eight guns accompanied the column, but the train was reduced to the smallest number of wagons possible, and the march was made rapidly and quietly, none but the leaders knowing the destination. of Brandport, when word was received that

of wagons possible, and the march was made rapidly and quietly, none but the leaders knowing the destination.

Toward morning the column had reached the hills overlooking the valley and the scouts reported that the British force was encamped near the waterworks. On learning the disposition of the British, forn De Wet developed his plan. The valley, which is about three miles wide, extends in a southwesterly direction, opening out into the plain east of Bloemfontein. The waterworks are situated at the upner end of the valley some twenty miles east of Bloemfontein. About two and a half miles below the waterworks the Koorn Spruit crosses the wagon road running from Thaba N'Chu to Bloemfontein, and joins the Modder River, which also runs through the valley. At the point where the road crosses the Koorn Spruit there is a drift rather difficult to pass. Commandant Christian De Wet moved down into the Spruit with 400 men and took up positions where they could intercept the enemy in the event of his retreating toward Bloemfontein. They were entirely concealed and in a position of great natural strength, where they waited for the British like hunters waiting for their game. Commandants Piet De Wet and Cronje with the remaining 1,200 men then moved round to the British rear and planted their guns on a range of kopies overlooking the British camp, where they waited for day.

So soon as the light enabled them to aim the Boers opened fire on the British, who, taken

guis on a range of kopjes overlooking the British camp, where they waited for day. So soon as the light enabled them to aim the Boers opened fire on the British, who, taken completely by surprise, made no attempt to return the fire, but hurriedly struck their bivouac and began a precipitate retreat in the direction of Bloemfontein down the road across the Spruit. Believing the force in their rear to be that under Gen. Olivier from east of Thaba N'Chu, they made no attempt to reconnoitre their front but pushed blindly on into the trap prepared for them.

Commandant Christian De Wet passively waited until the British wagon train was in the drift, and two wagons had actually crossed the stream, before he gave the order to fire. The Boers then sprang up and poured in a deadly fire with their Mausers. The British were panic-stricken.

The cavalry, breaking away to the south, made their escape good and left the infantry to take care of themselves. The transport train was thrown into wild confusion, the animals maddened by the sting of the Mauser bullets reared and plunged overturning several wagons and the infantry unable to extricate themselves from the fire in front and rear, after a brief resistance, surrendered. The Boers promptly removed the killed and wounded animals from the wagons and started the train back to prevent its recapture. There was some desultory firing during the rest of the morning but the affair was practically all over by 9 o'clock.

but the affair was practically all over by 9 o'clock.

The number of prisoners captured was 408. Seven guns with more than a hundred rounds of ammunition each were taken, along with 110 wagons loaded with provisions and ammunition, 1,400 draught animals, 80 cavalry horses, 550 Lee-Metford rifles and 20 carts.

During the afternoon a strong British force marched out from Bloemfontein, but the Boers naving effected their purpose retired north carrying their prisoners and booty away with them unmolested. The moral effect of the blow struck greatly encouraged the burghers and Gen. De Wet, speaking of it afterward, said: "We feel that the war has only just begun, and we have every reason to be hopeful of the result."

He is now in command of the forces operating

and we have every reason to be hopeful of the result."

He is now in command of the forces operating against Lord Roberts's communications, and judging by the recent captures of the Duke of Cambridge's Yeomanry and the Fourth Militia battalion of the Derbyshire Regiment, he is capable of rendering the British position at Johannesburg and Pretoria very precarious. A commission to examine into the whole circumstances of the Sanna's Post disaster will, it is said, be appointed by the British War Office, but the inclination is to let it pass into oblivion on account of the exalted rank of the officer held to be chiefly responsible for it.

A Burning Car Pulled Into Des Moines in Time to Be Saved. From the Kansas City Journal.

William S. Night last night told a very strange story of a chair car in a Chicago Great Western Rallroad train that was after and full of passengers with the train at full speed. "It was one of the strangest things I ever experienced," said he, "and all the trainmen, including the superintendent of the road, were in a quandary to know the cause of the car's catching on fire. We were about seven miles from Des Moines when smoke was discovered curling out from under the middle of the first chair car. The fire was between the two floors of the car, and seemed to have spread toward both ends. It had not started near the wheels, for it was in the centre of the car, and that would do away with any theory of a hot box.

"Well, what to do was a little problem for the conductor of the train to solve. The fire could not be stopped without a hose and water power to throw the water back toward both ends of the car, and at that place in the fields there were no such conveniences. The fire had not yet eaten its way through the floor, so the passengers needed to have no fear. The engineer and conductor with a few passengers stood beside the car, undecided what to do. If the train remained there, the coach must have necessarily have burned up and would have laid out the whole road.

"The conductor suddenly conceived a plan and immediately shouted: 'All aboard! Shove her through to Des Moines at full speed, Tommy,' he yelled to the engineer, and Tommy,' the large chubby engineer, covered with grease and oil, waddled down to his engine as fast as his short legs would carry him. The conductor pulled the cord. Tommy pulled the throttle wide open and such a wild ride as we did have! It wassa race to see which was the faster, the fire or the locomotive. The locomotive won, and when we reached the yards at Des Moines the fire or the locomotive. The locomotive won. story of a chair car in a Chicago Great West-

PETS OF THE PAMOUS.

Creatures That Have Been Loved by Men an

From the San Francisco Call. volume might be written of famous peo ple and their pets, and it would be interesting reading. Many books of biography have scattered along their pages tender reminis mal, from Boswell's "Johnson" and Cowper's 'Letters" down to one of the latest works o Charles Kingsley." Johnson's cat "Hodge," for which he used to go out to buy oysters 'lest the servants, having that trouble, should take a dislike to the poor creature," and Cowper's hares, which used to amuse him in his dull, weary hours at Olney, are as well known

as the two men themselves. living creature around him, and he taught his children to respect even the most loathof runaway toads made their home in a hole of the green bank at Eversley, and the scythe was never allowed to approach their retreat. He had two little friends in a pair of sand wasps

which lived in a crack of the window in his drawing room, one of which he had saved from drowning in a basin of water, and every spring he would look out eagerly for them or their young, which came out of, or returned to, the same crack. He petted the white stable cat and the black house cat, and sat up with a sick dog during the last two nights of its suffering life. Wherever he went he was followed about the parish by his faithful little Dandy Dimmont, whose intelligent face was always to be seen at the lectures and school lessons, and was known to every cottager in the place, being almost as much esteemed by them as by the Kingsley children, whose attached friend he was for ten years.

Dogs, perhaps, have been pets with a greater number of famous persons than any other animal. Every one will remember Sir Walter Scott's canine pets, of which he had more than a score. The most prized was the old Scotch hound Maids, his companion for many years, whose grave is near the gate at Abbotsford, with the monument and inscription that he designed for her. Then there were the two pet greyhounds, Douglas and Percy, which attended him everywhere. They had a privileged place in his library, one of the windows being left open in all weathers so that they might pass in and out when they pleased.

Lord Byron had a famous dog, Boatswain, whose picture is still to be seen at Newstead Abbey; and Hood's dos, Dash, will be remembered as the one that Barry Cornwall said should have been named Rover. He accompanied Charles Lamb in many of his walks, nearly worrying the life out of the gentle essayist, who could hardly manage to keep in sight of his restless four-footed companion, and was in constant terrorlest he should lose him.

Walter Savage Landor was another lover of dogs. He had a number of them—Parigi, which followed him in all his tramps; Gallio, given to him by the sculptor Story, whose place was to lie at his feet; and, most celebrated of all. Pomero, the little white Pomeranian dog that was sent to him from Flesole to Bat

nderest poems.
Goethe hated dogs; his pet was a live snake, hich he kept in a chimney corner—a repulve companion one would think. The pet of iberius, the Roman Emperor, was also a snake; at the two men were wholly unlike in every articular.

favorite cat, with a temper as bitter as his own pen.

Gray, author of the beautiful "Elegy in a Country Churchyard," wrote an "Ode on the Death of a Favorite Cat, Drowned in a Tub of Gold Fishes." In this little poem he bewails the fate of the demure and almost historic Selina. Dante made a pet of a large black cat. Theophile Gautier had a white cat of great beauty named Don Pierrot de Navarre, of which he was extravagantly fond. This animal died of consumption. He had a regular physician and was fed on asses milk, but he finally succumbed and the poet describes his death in moving terms.

WONDERFUL RUSSIAN EGGS. Easter Souvenirs of the Czarina and the

Easter is celebrated in Russia with great Easter eggs has been carried to extravagance by the wealthy and aristocratic people in St. Petersburg; but no other Russian women have such collections of Easter eggs as the young Czarina and the Dowager Empress.

It has, for many generations, been a court at Easter time an egg containing some hand-some gift, usually a souvenir of some particular vent, and the present Czar and his father, Alexander III., have always observed the old custom. The two Empresses have, with considerable misgivings, it is said, allowed be placed on exhibition in the Russian section of the Exposition, and the French dramatic this testimony to the intimate and cordial relations between the two nations. From

this testimony to the intimate and cordial relations between the two nations. From the Easter eggs are being hatched fraternal sentiments and touching enthusiasm with regular incubator expedition and despatch. Many of the eggs are exceedingly interesting as objects of art.

The first received by the present Czarina was given to her in the year of her coronation. It is a large golden egg, enamelled in rose color, and contains a tiny and perfect model of the state carriage in which the young bride rode to the Moscow cathedral on her wedding day. The coach is of gold, cushioned in red enamel and hung with tiny silver curtains which can be drawn on gold wires. The Imperial crown in beautiful diamonds ornaments the panels.

The last Easter egg added to the Czarina's collection was presented this year and incloses a splendid jewelled heart set in rare, many colored gems and surrounded by twenty-five tiny miniatures, portraits of the members of the Russian royal family.

Among the collection of the Dowager Empress is one egg that commemorates a family storm and a royal problem. Nicholas II., the present Czar, when a boy, had, as all the world knew, a most irrational and vehement love affair. Society was shocked, the heir apparent's fond parents were distressed, and altogether there was a very interesting exhibition of the tempest that Cupid can, upon occasion, stir up in a royal family. Nicholas was hurriedly sent around the world to complete his education and, as usual, time and absence reduced the royal heart to its normal condition, but the Empress grieved greatly over the separation from her son, and on Easter of that year the Czar gave her an egg, inside of which was a model of the ship in which her rebellious lad was sailing away from heart entanglement. A goldsmith of famous skill had spent ten months making the ship, which was of solid gold, mounted on a beryl stone, and was complete and accurate in every detail, down to the smallest cable.

From the Columbus Dispatch.

From the Columbus Dispatch.

Sandusky, Ohio, June 8.—Mr. and Mrs. John J. Emerich, young people from Huron, are spending their honeymoon in the city prison. They were married yesterday afternoon at the Court House, after which they started out for a drive about the cty, They drank many times to their own health, but not to their own happiness, as subsequent developments proved. They quarreled and most of the bride's trousseau is a wreck as a result. She is a buxom woman and retaliated by throwing her husband out of the buggy. Several hurryup calls for the patroi were sent rushing to the scene of trouble. As the board of county visitors never thought to recommend a bridal chamber at the city prison, the young people are occupying different departments in that institution. They are both charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

THE UNDERTAKER'S BILL

OF THE ACCOUNTS LEAST LIKELY TO BE PAID.

Less Credit Given Now Than Formerly - Modera Methods of the Undertaker-How Family Custom is Built Up and Transferred to New Men - When Death Enters a Household "The bills that a man is least likely to pay aid an undertaker of long experience, "are

the doctor's and the undertaker's. "I should have thought," said his questioner, that a man would hold a bill for the burial of somebody that he loved sacred and that he would be sure to pay it."

"To get the money from him," said the undertaker, "you must get it before his tears have ceased to flow," and this was said by no mean flippantly or carelessly, but simply as a brief way of setting forth a fact by an undertaker who has buried many a man for whose funeral he never got a cent of pay.

"There is nothing left," he went on, giving

one reason why such bills are not always col-lectible. "The man that owes the bill hasn't a thing to show for it; the body has been buried and there's absolutely nothing left. The same is true as to the undertaker, of course; there's nothing left for him; the man that owes the bill hates to pay for something that he hasn's got, that is gone, absolutely, and the undertaker can't collect because there is absolutely nothing that he can touch." This would of course apply to people that

were without means. Undertakers are likely to sue people who have means but do not pay; but after trying for two or three years to collect a bill from a man who is without means they are likely to give up the effort as useless There are undertakers who do not trust at all but require the cash. It was said that, as a general proposition, fewer undertakers than formerly now give credit; for the reason that they have lost so much by giving credit. There are undertakers, nevertheless, who do give credit just as a man in any business might, in accord. ance with his own judgment of the person asking credit, or requiring perhaps references, or it may be requiring other more tangible voucher, as the signing of a contract, with a guarantee from an employer, or something of that sort, and part payment, at least, in advance Except when the undertaker's bill is to be

that sort, and part payment, at least, in advance.

Except when the undertaker's bill is to be paid from an estate in which case it may have to wait a long time, or where some arrangement for payment has been made in advance, undertakers' bills are likely to be sent in promptly, very likely at once, or within a very few days or a very few weeks at the most. Perhaps the prevailing promptness in this respect is due to the difficulty said to attend the collecting of undertakers' bills after they get old. Undertakers say that the rich are as likely as the poor to complain of overcharging, or what they think is overcharging. Commonly the cost of a funeral is determined in detail in advance, the poorer people being more likely to go into these details in advance than the richer. Undertakers agree that the modern system of industrial insurance is a grand thing for the undertakers as well, who are thereby made sure of payment for funerals that they might otherwise never gapaid for. An undertaker ran his finger down the pages of a book containing the brief record, in one line to each, of many funerals, scora and hundreds of funerals.

"Industrial," he said, his finger halting for a moment on a name, and "industrial, industrial," he repeated, as he drew his finger along down the page. Many people are buried with this insurance money.

When some one of a household dies the head of the family or somebody for him goes to the undertaker. It is perhaps his first experience with death and he goes, it may be, to the nearest undertaker attends to all the details, to getting the permit for burial from the Board of Health on the doctor's certificate of death; he looks after every detail. Here, in such a case a this of a stranger, the undertaker in he arises at his of a stranger, the undertaker whose sign he has seen. The undertaker attends to all the details, to getting the permit for burial from the Board of Health on the doctor's certificate of death; he looks after every detail. Here, in such a case a this of a stranger, the un

Tiberius, the Roman Emperor, was also a snake; yet the two men were wholly unlike in every particular.

Jean Paul Richter's pets were a mouse, a squirrel and a white spider. Hogarth, the painter, was fond of cats, and at his home at Chiswick he had a garden where he buried his favorites, placing little tablets to mark the spot and distinguish their individual sepulchers.

The cat has been a favorite with a number of well-known people. Pope made companions of several, and he showed the best side of his character to them. Dryden had also a stately favorite cat, with a temper as bitter as his own pen.

up to it all the time, and so can't pay, and so who would rather spend the money for son thing else. The undertaker in fact still tru people more or less; he wants the business, at while the undertaker doesn't stand in need any body's commendation, it may be said the is not wanting in humanity, and he los something on this account. So that, take italigether, he is still losing something; but the fa appears to be that he is not losing so much as did. The undertaking business, like evo other in modern times, is conducted mand more on business principles and on a stabas's, and this without any sacrifice of for It is simply in keeping with the modern way. In smaller communities the family that is once had occasion to call in an undertaker likely to stick to him always; the family and tundertaker grow up and grow old together, anybody dies out of this household they go ways to him, and he expects that they will cot to him. He knows the family well, knows in what their financial resources are and what so of funeral they want, which is always about 18 same, and whether they are good, and he trusts them will out hesitation. The same thing happens great cities. Here, for instance, there are fan lies who have gone for a generation or more the same undertaker, as they still do. But he with the constant shifting of residence distrations and undertakers have become ror less separated. It may be that the fam moves and the undertaker does not. In sit cases the family may still cling to the old undertaker, or it may go back to him once or twice a then go to somebody nearer their new hon And it may be that families, or their journage to newer establishments with more more methods or outilts, which are all time coming into existence. Many advance and improvements have been made in life years in the undertaking business, as in be seen, for instance, in the extensive substitution of the burial casket, often elabers and beautiful, for the old-time coffin in thining of graves with cloth or with wore for

and beautiful, for the old-time co-lining of graves with cloth or with boughs to hide the earth: and in it details in which improvements made, with the result of robbing it at least some of its more patpai. The new men who bring in with it new and improved appliances ar-get the business of new customers, be that of older people, too, unle-established concern goes in also f-new improvements, as it commot

get the business of new customers, and it may be that of older people, too, unless the oldestablished concern goes in also for all these new improvements, as it commonly does. In some families the funerals are conducted by the sexton of the church which the family attends, the sexton being an undertaker as well, but with his undertaking confined almost, if not wholly, to his church. There are some undertakers who bury only the rich, some who bury only the poor, some whose business, which may be very large, is with people of their own rac. There are undertakers whose business is largely, if not wholly, confined to people of their own religious faith. And there are some old-established concerns that do a large business of a general character, having more or less old family custom, and with business, besides, that might be described as of a transient character, miscellaneous deaths of rich and poor and well-to-do, residents here or strangers of visitors; of, in short, the many who in various circumstances are constantly coming to be sounted among the dead and must all he buried by somebody.

Obviously the payment for funerals must la many cases, as of strangers or persons unknown to the undertaker, or burials paid for by strangers or out of funds left by the dead, be purely and simply a matter of business and made at once. But practically all undertaking bills are, short-time accounts. As already said, except in the case of funerals to be paid for by executors of estates or in cases in which arrangements as to payments have been made in advance, funeral bills, however long and well the people may have been known by the undertaker, are commonly presented promptly. "There is," said an undertaker, "no such thing as an open account; happily there is no occasion for one. People don't die out of the same family every day. There may be no deaths in a family for years, perhaps none for many years; and a funeral bill not previously paid or arranged for is, whoever the people way be almost invariably presented soon after th

Remember This-